

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

on the county history. During those years many stories and much biographical data were published in his paper. He also got together one of the best collections of pioneer relics in the State. Mr. Stevens is a graduate of Indiana University, class of 1867, a pioneer by instinct, and in sympathy with pioneer customs and characteristics. All these qualities have enabled him to prepare a good history. This is especially true of those parts of the book which treat of the lives of the early settlers. This part of his work and that which deals with pioneer biography are better than those which deal with institutional development. Whatever may be its historical value, the traditional or personal side of history will doubtless always remain most interesting and in this field Mr. Stevens is best. Altogether it is a good resume of the county history.

Perry County, A History. By THOMAS JAMES DE LA HUNT. The W. K. Stewart Company, Indianapolis, 1916, pp. 359.

THIS is not an ordinary county history, prepared by a publishing house and sold on subscription. It has no subscribers and consequently no formal biographies. The author's father, mother, and his maternal grandparents were for two-thirds of a century in the front rank of Perry county citizens. Perhaps no one in his day had a wider circle of friends and acquaintances than the author's grandfather, Joshua Huckaby. Mr. De la Hunt, the author, is a graduate of the University of the South, a man of wide culture and fine literary ability. Writing this history has been a pleasant pastime with him for perhaps a score of years. He is acquainted with the old folks and the young folks; every old house, old farm, and old church in the county, especially in the southern half, has a personal relation. Mr. De la Hunt has not stopped with the artistic side of his work, nor yet with the personal. Both these have been held firlmy in hand by the demands of history. No clue has been too difficult nor too slight to prevent his making an effort to reach the truth at the end, and when he fails, as all investigators must at times, he frankly says so. The traditions of our people have been handled in a friendly way, but when historical proof failed we are told so and exactly at what point. The story of Robert Fulton's residence in the county, the shipwreck of Lafayette, the Lincoln tradition, are all treated satisfactorily. The author had collected a large amount of historical material relating to his county, among

this being a file of newspapers reaching back to the middle of the last century. Perry county offered an attractive field for the historian. Its early settlers along the river from Rono to Troy were of the picturesque squatter type from Kentucky interspersed with frequent scions of the good old Virginia families. Among these came adventurers from New England interested in the natural resources, coal, clay, etc., and bringing with them the thrift and genius of the Yankees; then came capitalists with visions of wealth through a union of the cotton of the south and the fuel and labor of the north by means of the noble river as the highway between. Later, just in time to feel the shock of the Civil War, came the Swiss and established Tell City. The French located at Leopold in the heart of the county. In the north central part was a colony straight from Erin, all good honest folk. The county sent men to the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Civil War. During the latter war armed enemies were not unknown in its border. All these incidents have given the author an opportunity to write an interesting volume. No one who reads all or any chapter of Mr. De la Hunt's book will fail to realize that he has done his work satisfactorily.

Early Negro Deportation Projects. By H. N. SHERWOOD, Ph. D. Reprinted from the Mississippi Valley Historical Review II, March, 1916.

THIS is a part of Dr. Sherwood's doctorate thesis. The author discusses the different colonial associations organized to assist the early freed or emancipated negroes. There were plans to colonize them in the Northwest, others such as Ferdinando Fairfax proposed founding a foreign colony under the protection of the United States. The sentiment finally culminated in the colony of Liberia. It is an interesting monograph though entirely without the field of Indiana History.

THE TIPTON COUNTY CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE as a part of its celebration has issued a small booklet giving a biography of General John Tipton. Besides this the booklet contains a brief account of the settling of Tipton county. It was prepared by Ebert Allison, for use in the schools. It is a commendable way to set the main facts of local history before the school children. The Tipton county committee is rightly laying most stress on the dissemination of local history among the citizens of the county.